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J. Richard Greenwell

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CRYPTOZOOLOGY BOOKS 1980 - 1987



Examples of some of the cryptozoology books published between 1980 and 1987. Thirty-four works are described below.

In the Summer, 1983, Newsletter we published a bibliographic listing of 30 books dealing directly or indirectly with cryptozoology. Many more books have appeared since then, some of which have already been reviewed in the Society's journal, *Cryptozoology*. The present annotated bibliography lists 34 new volumes, most published since 1983; those published between 1980 and 1983 but which did not make it in our 1983 listing are also included. Prices and addresses of obscure publishers are included as a service to members, who are reminded that the Society does not sell any of these books.

Barloy, Jean-Jacques
1985 *Les Survivants de l'Ombre*
[The Survivors of Man].
Paris: Arthaud, 267 pp.,
92 ff (paper). A modern
cryptozoological review,
in the tradition of
Bernard Heuvelmans and
Roy Mackal, with much
information borrowed from

the former. Subjects include sea serpents, giant sharks and cephalopods, Nessie, Champ, and other lake monsters, giant anacondas and monitor lizards, Mokele-Mbembe, surviving mammoths and ground sloths, the mystery animals of Europe, including cases of feral children, and, finally, the Yeti, the Almas, and Bigfoot. Mediocre hand drawings. A bibliography, but no index. To be reviewed in Vol. 6 of *Cryptozoology*.

Bauer, Henry
1986 *The Enigma of Loch Ness: Making Sense of a Mystery*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 243 pp., \$22.95 (cloth). A chemist and student of controversies in science examines the Loch Ness problem, not from the perspective of the question of Nessie's exist-

tence, but by reviewing the history and nature of the controversy itself, and addressing its socio-logical, psychological, and philosophical components. Major cases, photos, and investigators are discussed, including presumed hoaxes. Photos, chapter notes, a comprehensive bibliography, and an index. Also, a chronological listing of alleged sightings with references to published sources. To be reviewed in a future issue of Cryptozoology.

Beer, Trevor

1984 The Beast of Exmoor: Fact or Legend? Barnstaple, Devon, U.K.: Countryside Publications, 48 pp., £2 (paper). A local naturalist investigates the notorious Beast, one of many recurring instances of supposed "big cat" rampages in Britain. Personal sighting recounted. Author supports the idea that escaped pumas are breeding wild in Britain. Booklet format. Photos, but no references or index. To be reviewed in Vol. 6 of Cryptozoology.

Binns, Ronald

1983 The Loch Ness Mystery: Solved. Shepton Mallet, Somerset, England: Open Books (published in the U.S. by Prometheus Books, Buffalo, New York, 1984), 228 pp., £7.95 (\$18.95) (cloth). A former Nessie proponent turns debunker by attacking other investigators and the evidence for the monster. Chapters cover early history, traditions and theories, the postwar investigations, photographic evidence (including the 1960 Dinsdale film), the Loch Ness Bureau's work, the modern history of the 1970s-1980s, an analysis of surface sightings--with

special reference to conventional animals and phenomena--and a final, critical chapter entitled "A Necessary Monster." Photos, no references, but a bibliography and an index. Was reviewed in Vol. 4 of Cryptozoology.

Blashford-Snell, John
1983 Mysteries: Encounters With the Unexplained. London: The Bodley Head, 251 pp., £8.95 (Salem, New Hampshire: Merrimack, \$16.95) (cloth). Personal narratives of the worldwide adventures of a colorful colonel in the British Army's Royal Engineers. Most of the book deals with such topics as underwater archaeology, locating lost World War II aircraft, and exploring remote parts of Ethiopia, but cryptozoology is dealt with in chapters on Loch Ness and the giant New Guinea monitor lizards. Interesting reading, with a touch of humor. Photos, but no references or index. Was reviewed in Vol. 4 of Cryptozoology.

Bord, Janet

and Colin Bord
1984 The Evidence for Bigfoot and Other Man-Beasts. Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, U.K.: Aquarian Press, 160 pp., £2.50 (also available from Sterling Publishing, New York, \$5.95) (paper). World review of Sasquatch-like reports. Represented are North America, the Himalayas, the Soviet Union, China, Southeast Asia, Australia, Africa, and South America. Necessarily light. The authors also address the different kinds of evidence, the "non-physical" Bigfoot, and various explanatory theories. Photos, notes,

a bibliography, and an index. Reviewed in Vol. 5 of Cryptozoology.

Bottriell, Lena G.

1987 King Cheetah: The Story of the Quest. Leiden: E. J. Brill (available in the UK through Momenta Publishers, Broadway House, the Broadway, Wimbledon, London, and in the U.S. through E. J. Brill, Inc., 1780 Broadway, Suite 1004, New York, NY), 241 pp., £17 or \$24.95 (cloth). The king cheetah, once described as a distinct species, represents a genetic anomaly. Its striped coat and its different behavior and habitat lead the author to suspect that a new form of cheetah is evolving, possibly leading to a new subspecies. The author relates the history of the king cheetah, and details her own fieldwork in Africa. Eighty photos, a full bibliography, but no index. To be reviewed in a future issue of Cryptozoology.

Brandon, Jim

1983 The Rebirth of Pan: Hidden Faces of the American Earth Spirit. Dunlap, Illinois: Firebird Press (P.O. Box 69), 288 pp., \$10 (paper). The proposition is made that planet Earth is a sort of giant superorganism, with an intelligence and power of its own; thus the many catastrophes befalling the world. Bigfoot, the Loch Ness Monster, cattle mutilations, UFOs and ancient structures are all expressions of this Earth-God, Pan, rebelling against the ravages of an industrialized world. Definitely not for the zoologist. Six appendices, extensive chapter reference notes, a bibliography, and an index.

Brodu, Jean-Louis
and Michel Meurger

1984 Les Felins-Mystere: Sur les Traces d'un Mythe Moderne [The Mystery Felines: On the Track of a Modern Myth]. Paris: Pogonip, 36 pp., 25 ff. (paper). Review of the investigation of reports of France's beast of Noth, reported by many eyewitnesses in the Creuse region as a felid. Following their field-work, the authors finished their research at the National Library in Paris. The authors propose that "sociological, historical, and mythical mechanisms of the rumor process [were] at work in the making of...a truly genuine modern myth." English abstract. Booklet format. No notes or bibliography. To be reviewed in Vol. 6 of Cryptozoology.

Campbell, Steuart

1986 The Loch Ness Monster: The Evidence. Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, U.K.: Aquarian Press, 128 pp., £3.99 (paper). Overview of Nessie problem by a Scottish debunker. Chapters cover reviews of the eyewitness evidence, surface photography and film evidence, subsurface photography, sonar evidence, a look at other lake monsters, and the author's conclusions, the main one being that "there is absolutely no reason why anyone should believe in the existence of lake monsters." Photos, drawings, notes, a selected bibliography, and an index. To be reviewed in a future issue of Cryptozoology.

Coleman, Loren

1983 Mysterious America. Winchester, Massachusetts: Faber and Faber, 301 pp.,

\$9.95 (paper). A review of mysteries in modern North America. Chapters on giant snakes, lake monsters, the Lake Champlain monster, "phantom" panthers, maned mystery cats, mystery kangaroos, and Bigfoot. Other chapters are less cryptozoological--the Dover Demon, the Jersey Devil, Phantom Clowns, and, yes, the Mad Gasser of Matoon. The author subscribes to paranormal explanations for some cases, such as penguins, kangaroos, and monitor lizards found in America. Photos, useful appendices, extensive bibliography, but no index. Was reviewed in Vol. 4 of Cryptozoology.

Coleman, Loren

1985 Curious Encounters: Phantom Trains, Spooky Spots, and Other Mysterious Wonders. Winchester, Massachusetts: Faber and Faber, 166 pp., \$11.95 (paper). A sequel to the author's Mysterious America. Chapters on sea serpents and other sea and sky phenomena, Thunderbird and Big Bird reports, the "little people" of Latin America, urban cryptids, and strange, aquatic, hominid creatures. Other topics include phantom trains, strange stone forts, and mysterious spots. A Fortean approach to mysteries. Three appendices on spooky trains and places, sources of information, an index, but no references or bibliography. To be reviewed in Vol. 6 of Cryptozoology.

Cordier, Umberto

1986 Guida ai Draghi e Mostri in Italia [Guide to Dragons and Monsters in Italy]. Milan: SugarCo Edizioni, 272 pp., 15,000 lira (paper). A review of monsters, both mythi-

cal and modern. A major section deals with "animal monsters," particularly those of a dragon or "dinosaur" configuration. Another major section deals with "human monsters," including both the historical and modern "wildman." Italian artwork and architecture are emphasized, but modern world-wide cryptozoological animals are included. Chapter notes and index. To be reviewed in a future issue of Cryptozoology.

Dong, Paul

1984 The Four Major Mysteries of Mainland China. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 213 pp., \$16.95 (cloth), \$8.95 (paper). The four mysteries addressed here are UFOs, psychic phenomena, Qigong (a form of psychic-enhancing breathing exercise), and the Wildman, which receives 31 pages. The author reviews historical as well as modern Wildman legends and reports. The official expeditions are also discussed, as well as the "man-bear" hands and feet analyzed by Zhou Guoxing. An entire chapter is dedicated to Zhou and his findings--which he outlined in Vol. 1 of Cryptozoology. Photos, no notes or references, but there is an index.

Francis, Di

1983 Cat Country: The Quest for the British Big Cat. Newton Abbot, Devon, England, and North Pomfret, Vermont: David and Charles, 152 pp., £5.95 or \$12.50 (cloth). The author's review of historical and modern eyewitness reports of puma-sized cats in Britain, including her own field-work. She concludes that a large, native felid

<p>species survives in Britain unknown to science, but often given different local names in different places, and which leaves claw marks in its tracks. A very controversial book for British zoology. Photos, a useful appendix of "additional sightings," a modest bibliography, and an index. Was reviewed in Vol. 4 of <u>Cryptozoology</u>; see also Comments and Responses in Vol. 5.</p>	<p>Patterson movie, and much more. Good review of some important cases based on first-hand investigations. Photos and drawings, but no references or index.</p>	<p>Lester, Paul 1984 <u>The Great Sea Serpent Controversy: A Cultural Study</u>. Edgbaston, Birmingham, U.K.: Protean Publications (34 Summerfield Crescent, #4), 24 pp., 60p. (\$1) (paper). A discussion of the historical sea serpent literature, and some of the controversies involved, from the perspective of Western cultural analysis and Freudian psychology. Among other things, the author concludes that, culturally, reference to <u>the</u> great sea serpent suggested that "this alleged creature of the seas is truly unique and eternal, not requiring to reproduce itself with others of its kind, implying, in consequence, extraordinary supernatural qualities." Pamphlet format, with 112 references.</p>
<p>Gaal, Arlene 1986 <u>Ogopogo: The True Story of the Okanagan Lake Million Dollar Monster</u>. Surrey, British Columbia, and Blaine, Washington: Hancock House, 128 pp., C\$6.95 (US\$6.95) (paper). An update on Ogopogo by a local investigator. Includes early history of the Canadian lake monster, recent sightings, film footage, and possible origin of the animal. Photos, and a very useful Chronology of Sightings (1860-1986). No notes, references, or index, but there are eight blank pages entitled "Records of My Ogopogo Sightings." To be reviewed in a future issue of <u>Cryptozoology</u>.</p>	<p>Green, John 1980 <u>On the Track of the Sasquatch, Book 2</u>. Harrison Hot Springs, British Columbia: Cheam Publishing (Box 374), 64 pp., C\$4 (US\$4) (paper). (This volume and Book 1 are new editions of <u>On the Track of the Sasquatch</u>, 1968, and <u>Year of the Sasquatch</u>, 1970, with many revisions and additions.) The principal bibliographer of Sasquatch information covers some historical reports, reports from Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and the Canadian prairie provinces, Sasquatch vocalization cases, and cases of footprints in snow. Informative overview, based on first-hand investigation. Photos and drawings, but no references or index.</p>	<p>Guiler, Eric R. 1985 <u>Thylacine: The Tragedy of the Tasmanian Tiger</u>. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 207 pp., £19.50 (cloth). A zoologist's definitive work on the thylacine, following 3 decades of efforts to prove the species' continued existence beyond its presumed 1936 extinction in Tasmania. Sections on history, anatomy, behavior, former distribution, modern bush "tiger tales," and a review of all expeditions and searches. Appendix of paid thylacine bounties between 1888-1909, references, and an index. See cover article, <u>Newsletter</u>, Winter, 1985. To be reviewed in a future issue of <u>Cryptozoology</u>.</p>
<p>Green, John 1980 <u>On the Track of the Sasquatch, Book 1</u>. Harrison Hot Springs, British Columbia: Cheam Publishing (Box 374), 64 pp., C\$4 (US\$4) (paper). (This volume and Book 2 are new editions of <u>On the Track of the Sasquatch</u>, 1968, and <u>Year of the Sasquatch</u>, 1970, with many revisions and additions.) The main bibliographer of Sasquatch reports presents the Ruby Creek incident, the Ostman abduction case, the Bluff Creek incidents, the Ape Canyon claim, the</p>	<p>Mackal, Roy P. 1987 <u>A Living Dinosaur? In Search of Mokele-Mbembe</u>. Leiden: E. J. Brill (available in the U.K. through Momenta Publishers, Broadway House, the Broadway, Wimbledon, London, and in the U.S. through E. J. Brill, Inc., 1780 Broadway, Suite 1004, New York, NY), 340 pp., £17 or \$24.95 (cloth). Mackal's long-awaited volume on this controversial topic. Mokele-Mbembe is reported in many parts of Central Africa, often under different names, and for the last century there has been much speculation about whether it may represent a surviving kind of sauropod dinosaur. The book contains early historical reports, the 1980 and 1981 expeditions into the Congo, and future prospects. The book contains over 90 photographs, several appen-</p>	

<p>dices, a full bibliography, and an index. To be reviewed in a future issue of <u>Cryptozoology</u>.</p>	<p>Meurger, Michel with Claude Gagnon 1982 <u>Monstres des Lacs du Quebec: Mythes et Troublantes Realites</u> [Monsters in Quebec Lakes: Myths and Troublesome Realities]. Montreal: Stanek, 320 pp., C\$12.95 (paper). A comprehensive review of Quebec lake monsters. Meurger, a French folklorist, and Gagnon, a Montreal philosopher, discuss a total of 63 lakes, including lakes in other parts of Canada, the United States, and Europe. Many photos and drawings, appendices, and notes, but there is no index. Was reviewed in Vol. 3 of <u>Cryptozoology</u>.</p>	<p>written in a personal narrative style. Details of livestock degradations, review of many reports and opinions by experts. A controversial book, now out of print. Paperback format. Photographs, but no index. Was reviewed in Vol. 5 of <u>Cryptozoology</u>.</p>
<p>Markotic, Vladimir and Grover Krantz (eds.) 1984 <u>The Sasquatch and Other Unknown Hominoids</u>. Calgary: Western Publishers (P.O. Box 30193, Station B), 335 pp., C\$12 (US\$12) (paper). A comprehensive, multi-author, up-to-date review of the Sasquatch problem. Contains many proponent papers delivered at the University of British Columbia Sasquatch Conference (1978), but subsequently omitted from those published proceedings (see review in Vol. 1 of <u>Cryptozoology</u>), plus additional contributions. Twenty-one chapters by 19 authors, including the late Carleton Coon, Grover Krantz, Dmitri Bayanov, Marie-Jeanne Koffmann, John Green, Rene Dahinden, Vladimir Markotic, and Charles Reed. Photos, chapter references, volume bibliography, glossary and author biographies. Was reviewed in Vol. 5 of <u>Cryptozoology</u>.</p>	<p>Meurger, Michel with Claude Gagnon 1987 <u>Lake Monster Traditions in the Old and New Worlds</u>. London: Fortean Tomes (1 Shoebury Road), 304 pp., £9.95 (\$17.00) (paper). A translation of the original 1982 French edition, revised, expanded, and updated, with added illustrations. Besides presenting much new historical material, the authors apply comparative folklore to the subject, emphasizing the interplay between the lake monster beliefs of the native Indian populations and those brought from the Old World by the invading European settlers. Photos, drawings, notes, references, a bibliography, and an index.</p>	<p>Pare, Ambroise 1982 <u>On Monsters and Marvels</u> (translated by Janis L. Pallister). Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 224 pp., \$8.95 (paper). A modern translation of the work of a 16th century French surgeon who wrote about "monsters" discovered by early explorers, some now recognizable as the ostrich or the elephant, as well as purely mythological or imaginary beings or supposed human deformities and human animal beings resulting from a "mingling of seed." Charming Medieval accounts by a Renaissance scholar. Appendices (including "Discourse on the Unicorn"), comprehensive reference notes, an extensive bibliography, and an index.</p>
<p>McLeod, James R. 1987 <u>Mysterious Lake Pend Oreille and Its "Monster": Fact and Folklore</u>. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho: North Idaho College, Cryptozoology Club (100 West Garden Ave.), 97 pp., \$4 (paper). A comprehensive state-of-the-art report. Sections on both early and recent history of the "Paddler," review of the evidence, known hoaxes, other local folklore, and the sturgeon hypothesis. Mimeo-graphed, 8-1/2" x 11" format. Numerous appendices, 283-item bibliography, and an index. To be reviewed in a future issue of <u>Cryptozoology</u>.</p>	<p>O'Reilly, David 1981 <u>Savage Shadow: Search for the Australian Cougar</u>. North Perth: Creative Research (P.O. Box 137), 261 pp., A\$6 (paper). An Australian journalist's investigation of supposed American pumas living wild in southwest Australia,</p>	<p>Robinson, Alan James (illus.) and Laurie Block (comp.) 1986 <u>An Odd Bestiary. Or, a Compendium of Instructive and Entertaining Descriptions of Animals, Culled From Five Centuries of Travelers' Accounts, Natural Histories, Zoologies & by Authors Famous and Obscure, Arranged as an Abecedary</u>. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, approx. 73 pp. (no pagination), \$29.95 (cloth). The title tells it all. Of great interest to historians of zoology. One page for each animal, with a referenced historical first account, and an illustration. Twenty-</p>

six animals are presented alphabetically, most well-known today, such as the kangaroo or the sloth, but some mythical, such as the basilisk or the unicorn. The bibliography contains background histories on each historical reference. Oversize edition. To be reviewed in a future issue of Cryptozoology.

Rousch, John H., Jr.
1987 Enjoying Fishing Lake Tahoe, the Truckee River and Pyramid Lake. Kentfield, California: Adams Press (24 Terrace Ave.), 400 pp., \$21 (cloth). The author divulges the techniques of his fishing success at Lake Tahoe, which contains about 52 million fish, based on 36 years of experience and research. The book also delves into local mysteries and natural history, and one chapter is dedicated to the Lake Tahoe Monster. The author attributes the monster to "giant unknown fishes." Many illustrations and five maps.

Royal Society, The
1980 Advances in Coelacanth Research. London: The Royal Society, 120 pp., n/p (paper). (Published as Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, B. Biological Sciences, Vol. 208 [1172]: 265-384). Companion volume to The Biology and Physiology of the Living Coelacanth (California Academy of Sciences, 1979--see listing in Newsletter, Summer, 1983). Papers resulting from a 1972 British-French-American expedition to the Comoro Islands, during which fresh coelacanth tissue was obtained. Many aspects of biology and biochemistry reviewed, as well as evolution. Highly

technical. Individual paper references.

Shackley, Myra
1983 Wildmen: Yeti, Sasquatch and the Neanderthal Enigma. London: Thames and Hudson, 192 pp., £7.50 (cloth) (published in the U.S. as Still Living?; New York: Thomas and Hudson, \$16.95 [cloth], \$9.95 [paper]). An archaeologist's analysis of the world-wide "wildman" problem. While she is sympathetic to the idea that Sasquatch, the Chinese Wildman, and even the Himalayan Yeti may represent the fossil primate Gigantopithecus, she concludes that the Soviet-Mongolian Almas represents a living population of Neanderthal man. Photos, notes, and an index. Was reviewed in Vol. 4 of Cryptozoology.

Streicher, Sonnfried
1984 Fabelwesen des Meeres [Fabulous Creatures of the Sea]. Rostock, East Germany: Hinstorff Verlag, 88 pp., DDR 12.00 M (cloth). A review of sea "monsters" from the 16th to the 20th centuries. Includes the giant squid, sea serpents, and wholly mythical human-animal composites. Emphasizes zoological ignorance embodied in Medieval and Renaissance superstition. Finely illustrated, but no index. Was reviewed in Vol. 5 of Cryptozoology.

Zarzynski, Joseph W.
1984 Champ: Beyond the Legend. Port Henry, New York: Bannister Publications, 224 pp., \$16.95 (cloth), \$8.95 (paper). The long-time investigator of the Lake Champlain Monster sets down his own thoughts on the problem. Nine chapters cover such

topics as the lake's environment, the evidence, the fieldwork, what Champ may be, and how to prove its existence. Appendices cover the 1981 Champ Seminar, Roy Frieden's interim report on the Mansi photo, Paul LeBlond's Mansi analysis reprinted from Vol. 1 of Cryptozoology, a very useful chronological listing of 223 sighting reports (1819-1984), and a listing of Champlain fishes. Notes, a bibliography, and an index. Was reviewed in Vol. 5 of Cryptozoology.

Zarzynski, Joseph W.
1986 Monster Wrecks of Loch Ness and Lake Champlain. Wilton, New York: M-Z Information (P.O. Box 2129), 111 pp., \$8.95 (paper). The author delves into ship and aircraft wrecks in both lakes, some of which were discovered, or rediscovered, during monster searches, the most famous being the World War II Wellington bomber recovered from Ness in 1985 (see Newsletter, Summer, 1986). Other sections deal with various contraptions which have been deployed at the lakes (submarines, the Goodyear blimp), and a potpourri of other curiosities. The monsters themselves lurk in the background of the book, surfacing from time to time. Photos, notes, a bibliography, and an index. To be reviewed in a future issue of Cryptozoology. □

"I know not, sir, whether Bacon wrote the works of Shakespeare, but if he did not it seems to me that he missed the opportunity of his life."

Sir James M. Barrie

MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

The subject today is the Society's journal, Cryptozoology, particularly the editorial steps and processes involved in its publication. Some members have requested more detailed information on how the journal is produced, so it might be worthwhile outlining this for the entire membership.

Manuscripts are sent to the Editor either unsolicited or after he first suggests to an author the preparation of a manuscript on a specific topic. Some manuscripts are based on presentations given at one of the Society's annual membership meetings. Whatever the case may be, all manuscripts must conform to the style and format of the journal, and this is particularly so with the referencing style. The Editor simply does not have the resources--or the inclination--to have authors' manuscripts retyped after receipt (although this has been done in exceptional cases, such as with manuscripts originating in non-English-speaking countries, when considerable editorial "cleaning up" becomes necessary due to an author's imperfect command of English). Very clear Instructions to Contributors are printed on the inside back cover of every journal issue, but it is amazing how many authors take it upon themselves to use their own preferred styles.

When articles or research reports are received, and regardless of whether they are solicited or unsolicited, copies are sent to two referees for evaluation (few articles are rejected outright upon receipt); that is why authors must submit such manuscripts in triplicate. The Editor selects referees based on their known expertise or competence in a given area. Sometimes these are members of the journal's Editorial Board, sometimes they are other members

of the Society, and sometimes they are even non-members--all depending on the expertise required.

The referees generally evaluate a manuscript's technical, statistical, or theoretical soundness, its organization, style, and clarity, and its relevance to cryptozoology. Very often, specific criticisms are made, and errors or misconceptions are pointed out.

If a manuscript requires only slight revision (very rare is the manuscript that does not require some changes), the Editor contacts the author to resolve the problems involved--sometimes over the telephone--without actually returning the manuscript. If the criticisms and required changes are substantial, the Editor sends copies of the referees' evaluations to the author, with the names of the referees omitted, as such reviews are done on a confidential basis in most cases (although some referees have no objection to having their identities known, and some even prefer it). The now marked-up copies of the manuscripts received back from the referees are also sent back to the author.

It should be emphasized that the intent of the Editor and the referees is not simply to criticize or put down the works of others, although it sometimes may appear so to disgruntled authors; the intent is to provide constructive criticism in order to improve the quality and usefulness of the manuscript. Only by such stringent evaluation of manuscripts can Cryptozoology be considered a scholarly journal, which, in turn, reflects on the Society as a truly scientific entity. For this reason, all articles and research reports must pass through the refereeing process,

regardless of the authors' status in the Society, how esteemed or distinguished they may be in their fields, or how well known they may be nationally or internationally. In this sense, the Society is strictly democratic, as all authors are treated equally, and every manuscript is evaluated strictly on its own merits regardless of the author's academic qualifications or affiliations.

When returning the manuscript to the author with the referees' evaluations, the Editor encourages the author (if the manuscript is considered salvagable) to rework it and resubmit it. If the manuscript is not considered salvagable, the author is so informed with regrets. About six article and research report manuscripts are published in each journal issue, most of them having undergone some revision, from minor to serious, with articles often having to be postponed from one year to the next (one of the problems of an annual journal). The Editor is always willing to work with the author to rework the manuscript, often providing advice or editorial assistance probably beyond what editors of other refereed journals do.

In instances in which the author resubmits the manuscript promptly, it can often be published in the same journal issue for which it was originally being considered. Sometimes the new manuscript needs to be returned to the original referees for another--hopefully positive--review, and sometimes not, depending on how extensive the changes were. If a publishable revision is submitted by the author in the required time, the Editor then does his own very careful editorial work on it, making any necessary grammatical and punctuation corrections, sometimes rewording sentences to improve clarity but without changing the author's original meaning. In more serious cases,

the Editor telephones the author to resolve the problem. Sometimes, it is found that key information is missing from the references, requiring that the Editor research the information himself at the library.

Finally, when the Editor is completely satisfied, the manuscript--usually together with other manuscripts--is sent for typesetting to Allen Press, in Lawrence, Kansas, which produces Cryptozoology and about 150 other scholarly journals.

After typesetting, Allen Press proofreaders go over the first proofs, in the form of page galleys, very carefully. These proofreaders, usually graduate students at the University of Kansas, are fairly knowledgeable in zoology and natural history. After they make their corrections, the corrected galleys are sent to the Editor, who also proofs them very carefully against the original manuscripts, catching any errors he might have missed the first time and those made by the Allen Press typesetters but missed by their proofreaders. While correcting Allen Press's errors costs nothing, all other corrections at this stage cost \$1 each. Thus, galleys are not sent to authors for correction, and the Editor is solely responsible for this, sometimes having to decide if specific corrections or changes in the galleys warrant the expense involved.

Another reason for not sending galleys to authors, of course, is to reduce the time involved in the production of the journal, which at this stage is usually already behind schedule. Having authors proof galleys is feasible for journals that produce several issues per year, when articles can simply be postponed 2 or 3 months if an author procrastinates or is traveling and doesn't return the manuscript promptly. In the case of an annual journal such as Cryptozoology, however, a

delay in the return of the galleys of a single article can hold up the entire journal. The Society would also run the risk of the author's deciding to make substantive last-minute changes in the galleys, which could cost hundreds of dollars, an expense which smaller societies like ours cannot afford.

After Allen Press receives the corrected galleys back from the Editor, these go back to the typesetters, and a corrected set of galleys is sent back to the Editor for final proofing. The Editor also has to be concerned with many other details, such as illustrations, tables, captions, and the cover texts. When all is checked and rechecked, the journal is printed and mailed to all Society members by Allen Press. It is then that the Editor sometimes finds--or is informed about--errors in the journal, shaking his head in disbelief.

We should point out that field report manuscripts are not refereed. The Editor himself decides on their merits, sometimes consulting with experts, and such manuscripts also may have to be reworked. Some members wonder why field reports with no positive results year after year are still published. One reason is that the success or failure of cryptozoological fieldwork is not used as a criterion in evaluating field reports; if it were, very few

would ever be published, due to the peculiar nature of cryptozoology itself--and perhaps the elusiveness of the animals involved. In addition, many members welcome the field reports as a way of keeping abreast of "what's going on."

Book reviews and comments and responses are self-explanatory, and often serve as forums for authors to better express their personal views on a topic. Readers will note that all viewpoints are published by the Editor, but it should be emphasized that the opinions expressed in the journal are those of the authors only, and do not reflect any positions or policies of the Editor or the Society.

I hope that the above gives members a better understanding of the processes--and problems--involved in producing a scholarly journal in a small, orphan (some would say illegitimate) field such as cryptozoology--and I haven't even mentioned the financial problems involved. Above all, in concert with Allen Press's own philosophy, we strive for quality, often missing deadlines as a result. I hope that the final product meets with the approval of most, if not all, members of our Society.

J. Richard Greenwell
Editor

NEWS & NOTES

News and Notes is a regular column which carries brief news capsules of cryptozoological interest. Readers are encouraged to send in suitable items for possible use in the column.

Wild as the Wind. In 1878, a Polish-born Russian explorer named Nikolai Przewalski returned from central Asia with the skin and skull of a wild horse killed by Mongolian hunt-

ers. Known today as Przewalski's horse (Equus przewalskii), the primitive equid, which was never domesticated, ranged through Europe and Asia in prehistoric times. With the advance of Eurasian civilizations, the horse retreated to the remoter parts of Asia. By 1900, only scattered herds remained in the Gobi Desert, and the population continued to decline, with the last confirmed sighting in 1969. "Unconfirmed" reports have continued to come in from time to time, but Mongolian zoologists

believe that the horse is extinct in the wild.

Fortunately, 600 of the animals survive in captivity, scattered among 80 zoos and private collections worldwide, and efforts are now under way to reintroduce the species back into its natural habitat (reserves also exist in Holland and Front Royal, Virginia). The reintroduction efforts are spearheaded by the Foundation for the Preservation and Protection of the Przewalski Horse, and Ronald Keiper, a Pennsylvania State University zoologist, is at the forefront of the efforts. He hopes that his ecological studies of the species will enhance the chances of successful reintroduction.

Przewalski's horse should not be thought of as merely the feral version of the domestic horse (Equus caballus), having 66 chromosomes compared to 64 for the domestic. It has a brushlike mane, no forelock, a dark stripe down its back, a tail like a donkey's, and stripes on its lower legs. Some specialists, however, do consider Przewalski's horse to be conspecific with the domestic, or at least ancestral.

Man eradicated this ancient, wild-spirited horse, and man may be the one to return it to its natural state. But maybe, just maybe, the horse has been there all along--as wild as the Mongolian wind on the plains of the Gobi Desert.

New Name, New Croc. Wilhelm Moller was filming in Uganda's Queen Elizabeth National Park last year, when what he described as a 7-foot Nile crocodile, Crocodylus niloticus, suddenly surfaced on Lake Edward, renamed from Lake Idi Amin Dada. The account was recently written up in the East African Natural History Society Bulletin (Vol. 16:42-43). What is so significant about a crocodile in an African lake? Nothing much, except for the fact that,

in this case, there have been no crocodiles in Lake Edward for 8,000-10,000 years, as evidenced by fossil finds.

The reason for this is what was thought to be an impassable barrier: the falls on the Semliki River, which connects Lake Edward to Lake Albert, the latter having a crocodile population. At first, nobody believed Moller's claim, assuming he had seen a large monitor lizard. Upon returning the following day to the same spot with other witnesses, including a game warden, the crocodile was again observed.

How the crocodile got there is a mystery, as it would have to have braved the river falls or trekked overland. To add to the mystery, Eric Edroma, of the Uganda Institute of Ecology, is receiving even more crocodile reports from the lake. Swimming, meanwhile, is definitely out.

A Prickly Situation. Brazil's Atlantic coast forests have long been subject to intensive deforestation by the country's booming human population--about 90 million in 1970 and about 140 million today. Within one of the remaining forests, a Brazilian zoologist has discovered another "extinct" species, the thin-spined porcupine (Chaetomys subspinosus). The find, specifically a pregnant female, was made by Ilmar Bastos Santos in December, 1986, about 120 miles from Salvador in the state of Bahia, and is considered particularly important because of the peculiar phylogenetic status of the species. Many mammalogists consider it to be actually an intermediate between the porcupine family, Erethizontidae, and the spiny rat family, Echimyidae, with some believing it to be a primitive spiny rat and not a porcupine at all.

The animal is about the size of a small rat, and is covered with soft, brown spines which resemble broom bristles. It is both nocturnal and arboreal, and

can thus stay well-hidden. The animal was first described in 1818, and had not been reported scientifically since 1952. Only one photograph of the species was known to exist.

Mr. Santos is now undertaking further fieldwork in an attempt to learn more about the species' distribution, behavior, and ecology. He hopes to establish a protected breeding zone for the animal, now severely threatened by Brazil's seemingly unstoppable population explosion.

The Canadian Caper. As in other parts of North America, Canada's province of Nova Scotia has recently been the site of "kangaroo" reports. The U.S. Midwest has often been a hotbed of such reports, and speculation has centered on whether such animals--which have been observed at close range by police officers and other presumably reliable witnesses--were recently escaped individuals or represented populations which have become established despite adverse climatic and ecological factors.

Reports of Nova Scotia's kangaroo first came in October, 1986, from Antigonish, in the northeast section of the province. Nothing more was heard of it until the first week of January, 1987, when reports came in about 120 miles to the south, near Eastern Passage and Cole Harbour, outside of Dartmouth. The sightings prompted the Halifax News to offer a C\$500 reward for the first authentic photo of the animal.

Halifax News publisher Lyndon Watkins likened the contest to the New York Herald sending Stanley to unexplored Africa to search for Livingstone. "After all, Mr. Stanley did find Dr. Livingstone when others had failed," he stated. The Society has received no further news on this latest kangaroo caper. □

CRYPTOLETTERS

The Editor welcomes letters from readers on any topic related to cryptozoology, but reserves the right to shorten them or to make slight changes to improve style and clarity, but not meaning.

To the Editor:

After reading the article on the first specimen of an Onza (Newsletter, Spring, 1986) and Richard Greenwell's subsequent article in the July, 1987, issue of BBC Wildlife magazine, I might suggest the following line of thought. From the photos, the Onza is clearly a cursorial form, with limbs adapted for sprinting. Given this, then it is clearly displaced from its natural plains or desert habitat. Presumably it has been so displaced as a result of recent human expansion. All this is as Greenwell states. In its displaced montane range, however, it would encounter the puma. If the Onza were merely a puma subspecies, then it would have interbred with the already existing montane pumas and have vanished as a distinct race within a relatively short period of time. On the other hand, if the Onza were a distinct species, then it would have maintained its genetic identity, even under processes of displacement.

So, I venture to predict now that Greenwell and his associates have indeed come upon a new species of big cat, although one that may be very closely related to the puma.

John Colarusso
Department of Anthropology
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

To the Editor:

The Wood's Animal Facts column on freshwater fish (News-

letter, Autumn, 1986) immediately brought to mind an interesting account related to me when I was conducting an ethnographic study in Amazonia in 1973.

I met an American businessman in Manaus, Brazil, who told me that he had lived there for 7 years, and was familiar with numerous native "tales" about tropical fauna in that region. His teenage son frequently water-skied on the Rio Negro.

Before continuing with the report, it may be of interest to note that, during the rainy season, normal flooding creates riverine lakes which open new feeding and breeding areas for more than 2,000 exotic species of fish found in Amazonia (see Jacques-Ives Cousteau, 1980, "Large Things To Save," The Cousteau Almanac, Dolphin Books, p. 278). With a Tukuna Indian guide, I have explored many of these Everglade-like swamps that later become terra firma in the dry season. The rivers are treacherous in the dry season because the waters recede, and predatory piranha school up and await a careless animal. But in the rainy season the fish are widely dispersed and most places are relatively safe to bathe in, or, in this case, to water ski.

The businessman's son reported that he witnessed two Indians towing a dead 300-lb., 8-foot catfish (probably a species of pirahya). He claimed that the wide-mouth behemoth had partially consumed a 14-year-old boy; his legs were still grotesquely dangling from the giant fish's mouth.

The day before the incident, a group of four boys had been swimming in the Rio Negro. They swam out toward the middle of the river and then decided to race back to shore. The ill-fated 14-year-old took the lead by a wide margin. Suddenly, there was a tremendous splash, and a huge fishtail flipped out

of the water as the youngster disappeared below the surface.

The following day, two Indian fishermen in a dugout canoe spotted a dead catfish floating in the Amazon below the Rio Negro confluence. Apparently, the fish had suffocated as it was unable to fully ingest the boy. Since the "fish story" was related by a fellow American who appeared sincere and knowledgeable of the region, and it was his son who claimed to have actually seen the fish and human corpse, I was inclined to believe him. A few months before, I had heard a similar unverified report while living in an Indian village on the upper Rio Loretayacu, in the Colombian jungle.

Interestingly, The Cousteau Almanac lists the pirarucu (Arapaima gigas) of the Amazon as the world's largest freshwater fish. It states that the fish is reported to reach a length of 10 feet (3 meters), and weigh up to about 250 lb. (113 kg.).

Jack Lapseritis
Roseburg, Oregon, U.S.A.

To the Editor:

Even though I was the editor of Ivan T. Sanderson's Abominable Snowmen: Legend Come to Life, I do feel the book was neglected in your review of the Yeti question (Newsletter, Winter, 1986). It's not just a book, or an account of one person's experiences. It's the only attempt to gather all such reports and data, as of 1960, from every corner of the globe. This should be emphasized whenever the book is referenced, as in the Newsletter Yeti article. This book, and Heuvelman's On the Track of Unknown Animals and In the Wake of the Sea Serpents, are the basic, key reference works on cryptozoology. Other books may serve as good source materials, but one doesn't list "encyclopedia" after, or even

among, personal reminiscences and vague reports in alleged travel books, does one?

Sterling E. Lanier
Frederick, Maryland, U.S.A.

The Editor regrets having neglected Sanderson's book. This was mainly due to the fact that it indeed attempts to bring together information on all such reports worldwide, and thus only one chapter of 26 pages was specifically dedicated to the Himalayan Yeti. Although in this book Sanderson referred to all such supposed hominids/hominoids worldwide as ABSM's (an acronym for Abominable Snowman), the implication being that they are essentially all the same species, current cryptozoological thinking is that at least two and possibly as many as four or more relict forms could be involved. When the Newsletter article was completed, and although it was not meant to be comprehensive, a check was made to determine which important works may have been omitted. That is when the Sanderson and Tchernine references were added. Certainly, the omission was not intentional.--Editor

To the Editor:

Concerning the recent article on the Yeti (Newsletter, Winter, 1986), when discussing possible Yeti footprints, you mentioned the "hypothesis of print enlargement and distortion by melting...," an hypothesis that I have seen referred to in a number of other places as well.

In point of fact, the process is much more likely to be one of sublimation rather than melting. In other words, the snow evaporating directly, rather than melting to water and then evaporating. Whereas melting could certainly be expected to produce considerable distortion of shape in addition to enlargement, sublimation might well cause considerable enlargement but with-

out the gross distortions of shape that would obviously indicate that major changes had occurred after the tracks were first made. Further, whereas melting does call for appreciably high temperatures, sublimation need not, especially if the air is very dry. Thus, the expressed notion that enlargement and distortion were unlikely to have taken place "because the prints had been made during the night, and were found and photographed before sunrise" might apply if melting is the mechanism, but not if sublimation was responsible: there could be appreciable sublimation during the night if the atmosphere is dry, especially if there is wind.

It happens that I observed such an effect this past winter: we had about a foot of snow on the ground for more than a week, and my tom cat had made a track with individual prints originally about 1.5 inches in diameter, which increased in size to more than 4 inches while retaining their shape rather well, eventually appearing to have been made by large pads with four "toes." At no time had any appreciable melting of snow taken place.

If I may anticipate one type of response to this comment: I am not suggesting that the Yeti does not exist, nor that all reported or photographed tracks were made by small creatures. I do believe that some systematic study of what sublimation does to tracks in snow might provide useful information; but, pending that, one might still keep in mind that sublimation is likely to produce qualitatively different effects than would melting, and this knowledge may be applied to other areas of cryptozoology as well.

Henry H. Bauer
Department of Chemistry
Virginia Polytechnic Institute
and State University
Blacksburg, Virginia, U.S.A.

To the Editor:

You are to be commended for all of the effort you put into the recent article on the Yeti (Newsletter, Winter, 1986). It was a very thorough and comprehensive job. I had been concerned that no recent update on the Yeti literature had occurred, and was about to spend some time drawing the loose ends together myself for my own purposes. You have saved me a great deal of work.

Daniel Taylor-Ide
Director
Woodlands Mountain Institute
Franklin, West Virginia, U.S.A.

To the Editor:

I am a member of the Society. I greatly enjoyed Vol. 5 of Cryptozoology (1986). I read it on my vacation in Haiti this past June. On the way home, our aircraft crashed into the sea. My daughter and I were two nights and a day in the sea, 36 hours, swimming and floating the 10 miles to shore. We were the sole survivors.

Unfortunately, my issue of Cryptozoology sank to the bottom with the plane. Would you send me another copy, and bill me, of course? Under the dramatic circumstances of its loss, I have a particular desire to see that issue again--and keep it!

Francis B. Randall
New York, New York, U.S.A.

The Editor mailed Professor Randall another copy of the journal, stating that, under the circumstances, payment would not be necessary. Professor Randall responded:

Thank you for sending me another copy of the lost journal, but I am sending a check for \$15 for it. Scientific societies should not be penalized for the misadventures of their members. □

WOOD'S ANIMAL FACTS

The world's heaviest modern flying bird is the Kori bustard or paauw (*Ardeotis kori*) of East and South Africa. Very little weight data has been published for this species, but a 30-lb. (13.6 kg.) cock bird would be considered a large example. Hens are smaller and much lighter in weight.

One of the heaviest birds on record was a paauw shot by H. T. Glynn, a well-known sportsman in South Africa, which weighed exactly 40 lb. (18.2 kg.). The head and neck of this bird were presented to the British Museum. Carl Schneritz (Bryden, 1936) told Harting (1906) that he shot two big bustards on the high veldt between Scheenspruit and Rustenberg in the Transvaal in 1889. The larger of the two had a wingspread of 9 ft. (2.7 m.), and scaled 37 lb. (16.8 kg.). In 1959, a scientific expedition from the Durban Museum shot a Kori bustard in southwest Africa

which weighed 35 lb. (15.9 kg.), and kept the camp in meat for nearly a week. (P. A. Clancey, personal communication). This long-legged bird runs swiftly when danger threatens, but when it does take to the air its relatively slow flight is powerful and sustained at low altitudes.

The great bustard (*Otis tarda*) of Europe, Africa, and Asia has also been credited with the title of the world's heaviest flying bird, but this statement is based on an isolated record of a cock bird shot in the USSR which tipped the scales at 46 lb. (21 kg.) and probably could not fly. The normal weight range for adult cock birds is 24-35 lb. (11-16 kg.)... Weights in excess of 30 lb. (13.6 kg.) have also been reliably reported for the great Arabian bustard (*Ardeotis arabs*).... Blanford (1895-98) claims that weights up to 40 lb.

(18.1 kg.) have been recorded for the now extremely rare great Indian bustard (*A. nigriceps*), and he gives the normal weight range of adult cock birds as 25-30 lb. (11.3-13.6 kg)... Gilliard (1958) says the Australian bustard (*A. australis*) 'is probably the heaviest of all flying birds,' but...the maximum weight recorded for this species is 32 lb. (14.5 kg.) for a cock bird killed in Victoria (Serventy and Whittell 1950).

...The upper weight limit for a modern flapping bird is about 40 lb. (18 kg.). If the body mass increased still further, flight muscles needed to provide the power output would take up a higher proportion of the weight than the bird could afford consistent with maintaining all its other functions.

Abstracted from:

The Guinness Book of Animal Facts and Feats, by Gerald L. Wood, Guinness Superlatives, Enfield, U.K. (3rd ed.), 1982.

Honorary Members: Andre Capart (Belgium); Marjorie Courtenay-Latimer (South Africa); Marie-Jeanne Koffman (Soviet Union); Ingo Krumbiegel (Federal German Republic); Theodore Monod (France); John R. Napier (United Kingdom); Sir Peter Scott (United Kingdom).

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